

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

No. 17

New Goods

Silver Button Hooks,
Silver Manicure Sets,
Silver Bicycle Name Plates,

New Goods

Silver Key Tags,
Silver Baggage Tags,
Silver Hat Name Plates.

Challoner & Mitchell's,
Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

New Goods

New Goods

And Still the Wonder Grows.

Nine days since the opening of our Spring Dress Goods commanded much attention. It was a great show—the greatest in our history. But it is impossible to fix any day in which all the attractions can be shown. Each day since our opening, other novelties have been added. Good sales have resulted. Some patterns are already sold out. Others are coming. The variety increases. Our firm hold on. Specialties gives success to our Dress business.

70 Cases by Freight and

54 Parcels by Express and Parcel Post

Have been received and placed on sale since the Spring opened out. Would you see all the latest styles in Dress Goods? Then keep coming to the WESTSIDE, as interesting things are shown and differ daily.

We don't "follow the leader,"
"We lead the followers."

The Westside.

Saturday, 14th March, 1896. J. Hutcherson & Co.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

Marine Agency—

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

Life and Accident—

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

Railway Agents—

The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.

Steamship Agents—

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

Coal Office—

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Co. steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

Reduced to His Last

"X Rays are a Fifth Force" Edison believes. But it is force of habit that causes you to think of us when you wish to save money. You do not need these rays to see through our prices, and if you do not take advantage of them you will soon be "reduced to the last cent."

A few of our X Ray Prices:

Pratt's Astral Oil (not re-filled) \$1.40.
19 lbs. Sugar (Granulated) \$1.00.
California Roll Butter, 45c.

Another shipment of extra large Navel Oranges from our own orchard, only 30c per dozen.

DIXIE H. ROSS.

STEVENS & JENKINS,

84 Douglas Street.

Spring Millinery Opening

Thursday, March 19th.

You May Rely

Upon having the exact proportions of the purest materials enter into the composition of your prescription when it is entrusted to us to prepare.

John Cochrane,

Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

CROSBOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Change" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

..ONE NIGHT..

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

The Twentieth Century Comedians,
MURRAY and MACK
Presenting That Whirlwind of Irish Fun.

Finnigan's Ball.

The Barren of All Farce Comedies.

A bewitching bevy of Femininity!
A Coterie of Clever Comedians!
A Contingent of Dazzling Dancers!
A Bunch of Jolly Soubrettes!
And Fun from Start to Finish.

Prices as usual. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

Millinery Opening

..AT THE..

...BON TON...

On Thursday, March the 19th and following days, we invite your inspection of our stock of French, English and American Hats, Bonnets, and Novelties. Our show room is crowded with all the latest Spring Styles, secured by our Miss Hounon, in London, Eng., New York, and Toronto.

Note the change of address from the Manchester House to 80 Government St., opposite T. N. Hibben & Co.'s book store.

Mrs. E. H. Small.

EX-CONSUL WALLER IS FREE.

He Wrote to His Sister on February 20th Last.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 18.—Mrs. Laura Martin, of this city, sister of John Waller, was seen to-day in regard to dispatches from Paris in which La Patrie claims to have evidence that the former United States consul at Tananarive has not yet been released from prison. She says she had a letter from her brother under date of February 25, at Elmhurst Place, Infield Crawley, Sussex, England, in which he said he had some business to attend to in England which would take him a month, after which he would sail for New York. He stated that he had been released from prison on February 20th. Mrs. Martin is certain the letter was genuine.

BURSTING OF A BOILER.

Four Persons are Killed and One Fatally Injured.

Selma, Ala., March 18.—Particulars of a terrible boiler explosion at McLarkin's mill, near Caledonia, in Wilcox county, have reached this city. The explosion was caused by an imperfect safety valve. The boiler crashed through the mill, sped along close to the ground for four hundred feet, and finally buried itself in the earth. Sam Watts, farmer; Alex. Grace, laborer at the mill; and Allen Hollinger, fireman, were killed. E. T. Defoe, another farmer, had his leg broken and was internally injured. His recovery is doubtful.

SATOLLI TO SAY FAREWELL

Early in May and Will Sail Direct to Rome.

New York, March 18.—The Advertiser this morning says this morning that Cardinal Satolli will leave America early in May, sailing direct to Rome. It is intimated that his successor as papal delegate to America will be Archbishop Averardi, Titular of the Ancient See in Tarsus, one of the ablest of the younger delegates surrounding the Pope. Archbishop Averardi is already in this country on a special mission, and is being entertained by the leading Catholics.

—Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

L'ENFANT TERRIBLE

Sir Charles Tupper's Son Did Not Acquit Himself Creditably in the Big Debate.

Mr. McCarthy's Scathing Criticism of the Government's Wiggling Conduct.

He Also Shows Up the Weakness of Mr. Foster's Florid Flourishes—A Scene.

Ottawa, March 18.—Sir Charles Herbert Tupper spoke on the remedial bill in the house of commons yesterday and held the floor for two hours and a half. As to his manner of speaking, he has not acquitted himself with such credit as in any previous debate, but with respect to his utterances, it is felt on all sides that he was indiscreet. In making a bid for the Catholic vote he went out of his way to give offence to the Orangemen of Ontario, by attacking Charles Wallace. He also accused Dalton McCarthy of being the paid counsel of the Manitoba government, and therefore, while that gentleman was better able than any other man in parliament to inform the house on this question, his opinion could not now be relied upon.

After recess Dalton McCarthy continued the debate. After defending himself and Mr. Wallace, the latter not being present from the attack of Sir Charles Herbert Tupper, he criticized Hon. Mr. Foster's speech, which he said was the best yet delivered by him, though faulty both in its law and facts, and prepared either in ignorance or for the purpose of misrepresentation. He maintained, with considerable force of argument, that the Manitoba case had nothing to do with the compact between Upper and Lower Canada with respect to education, and also that the school question was not a vital issue in the confederation negotiations, the great issue being representation by population, which Quebec opposed. The judicial committee of the privy council had decided that the B. N. A. Act had no relation to Manitoba. If the government had to bolster up their position with that act they were weak indeed. In entering confederation the people of the Red River settlement had not asked for separate schools, that provision was inserted in the Manitoba act by an influence which had considerable effect on the legislation of this parliament. He used that expression in all it was capable of meaning, and was willing to argue the question out on these lines. It had been established that no law by right or practice had been interfered with by the Manitoba act of 1890, and there was no evidence to show that Manitoba had not performed its duty in respect to education since the passage of that law. After the decision of the privy council regarding the right to appeal to the federal parliament, it was the duty of the government to correspond with the Manitoba government and inquire why they had done this and that. Instead of pursuing that course, they treated the people of that province as though they were a hostile section of the country. The government of the province had been practically summoned to the bar of the house, and ordered to defend their rights and justify their proceedings. There was no parallel in history of such a transaction between friendly governments. From the very inception of this question the government had evaded and twisted to get out of dealing with the matter, and having failed, were now "wiggling" the solemn faces of passing this measure, and hoped to induce their followers to vote for the principle of the bill by promises of office, making them out dirt, as it were.

At this juncture there was an uproar, which was continued for some time and Mr. McCarthy withdrew the statement. Sir Charles Tupper said Mr. McCarthy's utterance was a subterfuge and a gross libel on the members of the house. This caused another uproar and the speaker ruled Sir Charles out of order, but he refused to retreat, excepting to substitute "device" for "subterfuge," though the Liberals insisted for some time, and the speaker expressed a hope that the leader of the house would accept his judgment, at the same time regretting the occurrence.

The interruptions finally ceased, and Mr. McCarthy proceeded to show that Manitoba had not changed the school law without full consideration, and before this parliament should interfere there should be evidence to prove the existence of the grievances alleged to have been inflicted. He denied that the schools were Protestant in any sense. The remedial act admitted that Catholic separate schools had been inefficient, and even that Catholics were incapable of continuing their own schools. The Dominion government will find it difficult to impose a remedial law on the free people of Manitoba, and their attempt to do so was a dangerous venture that any power should hesitate to essay. This parliament could not legislate for Manitoba, but could undo what had been done there, and the great question at stake was, would such interference best serve the welfare of the province? It was not true, as stated in the bill, that the privy council had decided that Catholics were entitled to share in public school grants, so that the clause was an empty declaration.

tion, and the government had better hesitate before meddling with the taxing power of the province. Mr. McCarthy concluded by asserting that the government had not made even a pretentive case to support their position. Messrs. Hargrave and McIsaac followed. Mr. McIsaac is a Liberal and supported the bill.

A vote will likely be reached at the next sitting of the house. The majority in favor of the bill is placed at between ten and fifteen. Kingston, March 18.—It is announced on apparently reliable authority that Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick will be the Conservative candidate for Kingston in the general election.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Still Raging in Spite of the Best Sanitary Precautions.

London, March 18.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Times says that the plague continues there in spite of the sweeping sanitary measures which the government has adopted.

LIBERALS IN LINE.

Liberal Convention at New Westminster Yesterday, Select a Candidate.

Choice Falls on Mr. Anley Morrison, Barrister, of New Westminster.

New Westminster, March 18.—The Liberal convention which met yesterday afternoon and evening in this city was a most creditable and successful affair. There was a large representation and the proceedings were very harmonious. Sixty-one delegates and proxies, representative of all parts of the district, were present. John Oliver was elected chairman and Alex. Henderson secretary. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Liberal platform and pledging the convention to support the candidate who should be nominated. The following candidates were put in nomination: A. Morrison, C. B. Sword, D. J. Munn, R. Balfour, John Oliver, A. Henderson, A. Ewen, Thos. Kitchen, A. Gilchrist and Rev. Buchanan. Messrs. Oliver and Buchanan, who were present, withdrew their names and Messrs. Sword, Kitchen and Balfour declined by telegraph. The balloting resulted in the choice of Anley Morrison by a good majority and the nomination was made unanimous by an enthusiastic standing vote.

DROWNING OF A PRIEST.

Mystery as to Whether It Was Intentional or Accidental.

Cincinnati, O., March 18.—At ten o'clock last night a man was seen to jump into the river from a barge at the foot of Bay and Miller streets. The body was soon discovered and identified as that of Rev. Father Robinson, who came here six weeks ago. He was of the Roman Catholic order of the Holy Cross, and was a teacher in St. Joseph's college. It is not known whether the affair was accidental or intentional, though many incline to the latter opinion.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION

May Be Fraught with Far Reaching and Serious Consequences.

New York, March 18.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The ministerial statement and discussion in the house of commons fully established that the British advances upon the Soudan denotes the initiation of a policy by the British government which may be fraught with most far-reaching and possibly disastrous consequences.

Arthur Balfour, speaking for the cabinet, practically admitted that Dongola would probably not be the destination but only a halting place for the British forces. His allusions to the desirability of bringing the blessings of British rule to the Soudan were interpreted as indicating that the British government is bent upon a war, not a defence, but of conquest of that whole section.

Sir Charles Dilke made a profound impression by his able and weighty exposition of the dangers and complications, not only in Central-Africa, but in Europe, which would be entailed by such a policy. The reception of his speech shows that he has now largely regained the influence he has now largely regained from public life ten years ago. The Liberals will oppose the Soudan campaign and they expect that it will make the government unpopular in the country, as its perils are only too apparent, while the advantages, even if successful, are nebulous in the highest degree. "A less popular outcry" says Salisbury's hand it may well happen that the long expected cause belli which is to bring about a general European cataclysm may be provided, not by trouble at Constantinople or in the Balkans, in the far east, but by the clashing of French German and British interests in Africa, and especially in the race now begun in good earnest for the possession of the unappropriated portion of the valley of the upper Nile.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Gilchrist v. Cline judgment was given for plaintiff for \$57, and an order was made enforcing the mechanics' lien for that amount. J. A. Alkman for plaintiff and G. H. Barwood for defendant.

SOUDAN CAMPAIGN

France Does Not Approve of the Advance of British Forces Up the Nile.

Great Britain Now Believed to Be an Active Adherent of the Dreibund.

The Gravity of the Situation Was Not Fully Appreciated at Cairo.

Paris, March 18.—The government and people of France are beginning to realize that the recent conference at Berlin had more significance than was generally admitted by the press or public at the time. The re-arrangement of the Dreibund, with Great Britain as an active instead of a silent partner in the arrangement, is evidently only the first step in the direction of attempting to make alterations in the map of Africa with the consent or support of the Dreibund. This is being considered as the price agreed upon with Great Britain for the latter's support of Italy, and, incidentally, of the Dreibund. But, behind the scenes so carefully arranged at Berlin, there is, it is believed by the government press here, a great deal going on, regarding which some explanation must be promptly furnished by Great Britain or serious trouble will follow. In fact, if the Toulon correspondence of the Figaro, this morning, is to be believed, matters have already reached such a dangerous stage.

It is expected here at any moment that the French Levant squadron will proceed to Egyptian waters.

The newspapers here generally approve of the attitude of M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, in personally communicating to the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, as announced at the cabinet council yesterday, the danger which might arise from the advance of the British Egyptian troops up the Nile.

The Figaro says: "Great Britain's attitude is an outrage upon Europe, and is virtually a breach of faith." The Matin asserts that the British expedition up the Nile is "proof that Great Britain is finding difficulty in defending the policy she would like to maintain in spite of the opposition of Europe." Continuing, the Matin says: "In refusing to allow the Egyptian funds to be expended on an expedition by which England alone would benefit, France has placed the latter country in an awkward position, one from which it cannot escape."

On top of the last mentioned question, however, came a dispatch from Berlin this morning, saying that the North German Gazette had announced that Great Britain has asked the powers sharing the control of the Egyptian department of administration to allow her to use a portion of the reserve fund to defray the cost of the expedition to Dongola, which at present it is estimated will amount to only about \$2,000,000, and that Germany, having ascertained that her acceptance of the proposal would accord with the views of the other governments forming the Dreibund, particularly the Italian, the cabinet has instructed the German commissioner of public debt at Cairo accordingly. It is reported that Russian and French agents are at work in Rome endeavoring to detach Italy from the Dreibund.

London, March 18.—A dispatch to the Globe from Cairo says that the statement of the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, in the house of commons on Monday last, regarding the activity of the Derwishes in and about Dongola and the danger with which Egypt is threatened, caused a sensation there. It is further stated that considerable surprise is expressed at the gravity of the situation, which is now more fully realized, and in the opinion of the authorities more British troops are urgently required in Egypt. The dispatch adds that strong hopes are expressed everywhere that Great Britain will rise properly to the emergency.

IN THE SENSITIVE CELL.

A Scientific Scheme of Obtaining Important Evidence from Prisoners.

Cincinnati, O., March 18.—Jackson and Walling, indicted for the murder of Pearl Bryan, spent last night in New-Port jail. John Ritter, the jailer, increased the number of his guard, and the police of Newport have been instructed to exercise great vigilance. The prisoners were first put in the sensitive cell, which is absolutely dark, and in which are twenty telephone transmitters in the floor above where there were stenographers and other witnesses. As far as hearing any communication between the prisoners, the scheme was a failure. They evidently discovered that there was a trap, and maintained perfect silence.

BOLIVIAN REBELLION.

Rumors of a Resumption of the Normal Condition.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, March 18.—There are rumors that a rebellion has broken out in Bolivia.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, gripe pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

A CATHOLIC VIEW.

Senator Power's Pamphlet Dealing With the Manitoba School Question.

The Remedial Bill Calculated to do no Good, and to Work Serious Harm.

Ottawa, March 8.—Senator L. G. Power, of Halifax, N. S., who has been all along an advocate of remedial legislation, has just issued a pamphlet dealing with the remedial bill from the point of view of a Catholic member. Senator Power is an Irish Catholic and is regarded as a very orthodox member of the Roman Catholic church.

He starts out by saying that many persons are now asking themselves and their neighbors if the remedial bill is such a measure as every Catholic member of parliament should vote for. To the minds of most Catholics this question is substantially the same as the other: "Would the passage of the remedial bill be a benefit to the interests of our religion in Canada?" The paper is an humble attempt, says Mr. Power, to answer that question.

Before dealing, however, directly with the remedial bill, Mr. Power gives a brief history of the Manitoba school case, commencing with the position at the time of the union and tracing it down to the passing of the act of 1890, which was declared valid by the imperial privy council, and appeal to the Dominion privy council, which followed, and which was also declared to be valid by the imperial privy council and finally to the issuing of the remedial order, and the introduction of the present bill.

Mr. Power condemns what he calls the aggressive and "defiant attitude" which the Dominion government assumed in passing the remedial order. "Human nature," he says, "is the same in Manitoba as elsewhere, and the average man resents and resists threats and attempts at dictation and compulsion."

Mr. Power attributes the belligerent mood of the government to the fact that they intended to have a general election after issuing the remedial order, but instead a session of parliament followed, and the action of the government not only became less aggressive, but they decided to prorogue parliament without dealing with a remedial bill. Between the prorogation of the last parliament and the meeting of the present parliament, Mr. Power says that negotiations should have been opened up by the Dominion government with the province of Manitoba, as both parties by this time were apparently ready for concessions. A committee of the Dominion cabinet should have met a committee of the provincial executive to discuss the whole question, or a royal commission should have been appointed. The Dominion government, having decided not to do so, it was their duty to legislate effectually.

Proceeding to deal with the remedial bill, Mr. Power says that the first clause, giving the power to the province to constitute a separate school board of education, puts it in the power of the province to render the measure useless and nugatory by appointing three Catholics opposed to separate schools. The organization and initiation of the new system is vested in the hostile government of Manitoba. The provision in the bill for assessing separate schools, says Mr. Power, is complicated, and, if put in operation, would give rise to difficulty and litigation. The clause exempting Roman Catholics from being taxed for other schools than their own might be held valid after tedious and expensive litigation. The expectation which runs through the various clauses of the bill that their operation would meet with the friendly and concurrent action from certain provincial and municipal officers, would be met, in Mr. Power's opinion, with disappointment. As to the appointment of an inspector of Roman Catholic separate schools, the local government would disapprove. As to clause 74, which says that Catholics would share in the provincial grant, it seemed to have been put in the bill as a mere matter of form and without any expectation that it would be acted upon. There is nothing in the bill to compel or induce Manitoba to do so, and no compensation is to be made to the Roman Catholics for the failure of the local government to enforce the clause.

The last clause of the bill, which reserves power to the Dominion to amend the act, Mr. Power believes to be illusory and useless. He says, "grave doubt is cast upon the power of parliament to amend a remedial act. In the remedial order it was admitted that this construction might be placed upon such legislation. Mr. Power says that the bill fails to restore those rights and privileges enumerated in the remedial order and which was taken away from the Roman Catholics by the act of 1890. The bill is such a one as would naturally result from the contest of two hostile sections of a cabinet.

Referring to those Catholic schools in Manitoba which have come under the new law, Mr. Power says: "Whatever we may think of the local government's action in this connection, it cannot be said that it shows any hostility to Catholic schools as such; and it perhaps indicates that, if the existing contest with the Dominion government were at an end, a settlement or modus vivendi, satisfactory to all concerned might be found without any radical change in the existing law. In rural districts where the law of 1890 has not been accepted, the Catholics as a rule are not well enough off to maintain their schools satisfactorily with their own funds, without a share of the legislative grant and without exemption from taxation from the public schools. In certain places like Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage la Prairie, an effort might be made to put the remedial law in operation. But the absence of the legislative grant and the litigation sure to arise over the exemption from public school taxation would cripple the effort. If they did not render it abortive, in effect then the remedial bill is, in its present form, to use a trite expression, 'a mockery, delusion and a snare.' This fact seems to be practically admitted by the Antigonish Courier, the Catholic newspaper of Eastern Nova Scotia, in

its issue of February 13, and by La Verbe, which is understood to reflect the opinions of the clerical authorities of Quebec, in its issue of February 29. It is clear that in Manitoba the passing of the remedial bill will be of no substantial benefit to the Catholic minority, while it will tend to prevent a friendly settlement of the question, and to antagonize the local government and the Protestant majority, who might otherwise be willing to make such modifications in the existing law as to legalize concessions similar to those tolerated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and recognized as being on the whole fairly satisfactory. Outside of Manitoba persistence by the Dominion government is likely to have an injurious effect, more especially in Ontario, where it may lead to a renewal of the warfare waged for so many years against Catholic separate schools by the Conservatives under the leadership of Mr. (Chief Justice) Meredith."

Mr. Power goes on to show that the interests of the 38,000 children who attended separate schools in Ontario will be endangered by the policy of the government, for the sake of benefits, shown to be illusory, for the 4,100 who are in Manitoba. The passing of the bill will therefore cause a continuance of the present mischievous and regrettable agitation which is prejudicial to the interests of all classes. Mr. Laurier's policy of inquiry and conciliation, says Mr. Power, would be better for Catholics as well as Protestants, not only in Manitoba, but in Ontario and all other provinces of the Dominion, than that of the government embodied in the attempt to pass the remedial bill. Mr. Power speaks with a knowledge gained from being 13 years a commissioner of schools in Halifax. During that time he found that the temperate appeals to the generosity and sense of justice of Protestant fellow citizens always gained recognition for reasonable claims and due regard for the conscientious convictions of Catholics, while anything in the nature of aggression or coercion is almost certain to lead to resistance and failure. If the Dominion legislation pursued a few months would see Manitoba remove the substantial grievances of the Catholics and the whole country at peace. Whatever be the effect of Mr. Laurier's policy on his party, says Mr. Power, it seems to deserve for him the blessing pronounced by the peace makers.

In conclusion Mr. Power says that the government should have disavowed the school act of 1890. When they should have been deliberate in their action, after their last decision of the privy council, and as were instead, hasty and arbitrary, and in the remedial bill, it exhibits the features of coercion in its intrusion into the sphere of provincial legislation, and is utterly unsuited to the purpose for which it is said to be intended, not having even the solitary merit of being final. His concluding words are as follows: "Having looked at the record of the government in connection with the Manitoba school question, and having examined the remedial bill, I return now to the question stated at the beginning of this pamphlet, in that in my humble opinion the bill in question is not such a measure as a Catholic member of either house of parliament should vote for. It is calculated to do no good, but rather harm the Catholic interests in Manitoba, and cause serious injury to the Canadian people as a whole. While I do not question the right of any Catholic member who can satisfy himself that the bill is likely to improve the position of his co-religionists in the matter of education, to vote for it, I shall feel it my duty, as a Catholic and as a citizen, to vote against it, should it come before the senate in any form like its present condition."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHAWNIGAN.

From our own correspondent.

Shawnigan, March 16.—The ring of hammers, the "sizz" of saws, the clink of calking iron, the rattle of cart wheels, the click of the pick on rocks, coupled with mine host's booming face dodging around amongst the workmen, has given this place a bustling appearance for some time past, as boat building and repairing generally is on the programme. In fact Mr. Keonig has been untiring since last year in his efforts to make this season one long to be remembered by those visiting the lake for recreation. He started last fall in Mill creek men to blast out the falls in Mill creek to enable the fish to get up from the salt water, and since that time he has been doing all in his power for the comfort and convenience of the sporting fraternity. If the fish keep up their end with Mr. K. in making the place attractive there will be two rises for each cast of the fly.

Mr. Furlong has his new house on the hill completed. Mr. Finlayson will start to build a house on the west side of the lake this week.

Mr. Geo. Weller arrived from Victoria to-day with five boats and a car load of building material and household effects. Allow me to congratulate you, George, on being in the land. Hope friends will follow your good example, as this is the place to forget dull times.

We are having a boom in our own small way, even if the British Pacific has failed.

There was quite a flurry of excitement this evening on the arrival of Fish Commissioner McNab with two wagon loads of young white fish for Shawnigan lake. It seems that the ova were imported from the East, sprouted at the New Westminster hatchery, escorted thence to some point on Vancouver Island by the fish emigrant agent, where they were met by a bodyguard led by Mr. Maitland Douglas and safely escorted to their destination. There is much speculation as to the future of these little strange creatures. Will they grow up and gobble on trout, or will the trout gobble them before they grow up? I think our trout may be safely trusted to hold their own, as they have a great advantage in size of mouth and an abnormal appetite. However, the outcome will be watched with interest by the residents. JIP.

NELSON.

The Monitor mine in the immediate vicinity of Three Forks, is proving a veritable bonanza for its fortunate owner, George Petty. Shipments have been made which yielded very handsome profits. This claim was bounded to T. E. Jefferson, on behalf of a syndicate, but fortunately for the owner the bond was allowed to lapse. Petty has recently acquired a large interest in several other properties in the immediate vicinity. Judge Spinks announced before adjournment of the County Court sitting at Kaslo, that he would not hold court again at Kaslo. It was rumored among the lawyers present that there was a strong probability that a county court

NO MORE BLOWING



JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Mfrs., Toronto.

"The iron bound bucket--"

heavy and clumsy, but good in its time: out of date now though--given way to the modern, light, hoopless, Fibre Pail--kept by all grocers and called

E. B. Eddy's INDURATED FIBREWARE

Judge for Kootenay would be appointed at an early date. The matter, it is said, will be referred to the West Kootenay bar, who will be asked to name a man for the place. The barristers will meet at Rossland next week to form a local association, and the matter may be taken up at that time. The Crawford's Creek section, which is but a short distance from navigable water on the east side of Kootenay lake, and as yet but little is known of it in the outside world, bids fair to be heard from favorably in the near future. Although this stratum and its tributaries have been known to the hunter and trapper since Hudson's Bay times, yet it was not until 1892 that the fireless prospector found indications of mineral wealth which caused him to plant his location stakes on the rugged mountain side. The small amount of development which could be done under adverse circumstances proved beyond a doubt that mines of considerable value, carrying gold, silver, copper, and lead, lay beneath the surface.

ROSSLAND.

(Rossland Miner.) The big compressor plant of the War Eagle Mining and Smelting Company was started for the first time last Thursday. The start was a perfect success and the machinery has since run steadily and without a hitch of any kind.

The Nickel Plate is fast making a mine. Supt. Fitzwilliams has a force of fourteen men at work, and although no stopping is being done, a satisfactory amount of ore is being hoisted daily from the various drifts. About 150 tons of shipping ore are now on the dump, which, with a little sorting, could easily be reduced into 120 tons of \$100 to \$200 ore.

The drift from the No. 2 tunnel of the Cliff is approaching "the big ore chute" exposed by the upper shaft. The face of the drift now shows 14 inches of the highest grade ore yet encountered in the mine. Several average samples taken from this showing ran from 35 to 40 including both gold and copper.

The whole face of the crosscut tunnel on the Ontario is reported to be in ore of a good grade. Samples brought to town look as well as any exhibited from the big mines.

The Le Roi is still employing a full force of men and is steadily maintaining its average output of 100 tons a day. The hoisting machinery is being worked to its full capacity and there are no indications yet of slackening on account of the condition of the roads.

The Josie is only employing a small force pending the installation of its new machinery and owing to trouble in securing the necessary lumber they have not yet begun the erection of their new buildings. The long tunnel is now well into the bonanza ore chute which shows no falling off in values. No cross cutting to determine the width of the ledge has yet been done.

A large number of sales of real estate have been reported during the past week. Mrs. Helen Varker bought two lots on the corner of Columbia avenue and Earl street, just west of the custom house, paying therefor \$1500. D. M. Lillard paid 1000 cash for a lot east of the Montreal hotel with a small residence on it. D. D. Birks and Charles Grant bought two lots at the southeast corner of Columbia avenue and Davis street, lots 23 and 24, block 11, for \$500. Three residence lots in blocks 5 and 11, were also sold by Roddin & Jackson for 175 each. George Talbot has bought the lot opposite the Roman Catholic church for \$225 and has begun the erection of a \$450 cottage thereon.

Superintendent Clark in an interview said: "In the War Eagle we have been running on the big ore chute for the past sixty days, and it has been getting a little wider as we progressed. When we first struck it the ore body was about two feet wide and kept on slowly widening until this morning it is 12 feet between walls. The distance driven on the chute is now about 150 feet. The value of the ore is perhaps a little better than that obtained from No. 1 tunnel both in gold and copper. We have shipped 12,000 tons of ore from No. 1 tunnel that have averaged \$42.50 in gold, 5 per cent. copper and 3 1/2 oz. in silver. The ore in No. 2 shows about

but hard, stern fact—proved by thousands of housekeepers all over Canada—that

ECLIPSE

SOAP will do more work for less money than any other soap offered.

Put up now in large and small bars—order one from your grocer and you will prove its superiority over all other soaps.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

Estate of Jessie S. Brown, deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to present the same on or before the 20th April next, to the undersigned.

THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Executor, Victoria, 20th Feb'y, 1896. T20-1m

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George Tribe and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the New York Hotel bar, situate on Lot 428 on the south side of Yates street, Victoria City.

E. A. JOHNSON, Dated this 27th day of January, 1896.

TENDERS

NOTICE.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 14th of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot Fourteen (14), Lake Hill Estate, which said lot has been subdivided and a map thereof deposited in the land registry office, Victoria, B. C., and numbered 400, less Lots 1 and 2, Block A, which said piece or parcel of land contains five acres, more or less.

Mortgage registered in Charge Vol. 10, Fol. 367, No. 122611.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 14th day of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot twelve (12), of subdivision of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), Constance Cove Farm, part of Section ten (10), Esquimalt District, and more particularly described on a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., and numbered 288.

Mortgage registered in Charge Book Vol. 10, Fol. 390, No. 124633.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Victoria, March 14th, 1896. DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Cutting Teeth

Talk about school teachers' cut, look at this!

Dental Work at One-Half the Usual Price FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

The prices at which I am now offering my work are such that every man, woman and child in Victoria can have their teeth attended to these hard times.

Very best set of teeth.....\$10.00
Plat teeth.....5.00
Gold filling.....3.00
Amalgam filling.....1.00
Concent filling.....1.00
Extracting teeth......50
Children's teeth......25
Cleaning teeth......1.00
The very best workmanship and material guaranteed.

Dr. H. P. MOODY,

(Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.)

Cor. Yates & Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

To those who cannot find time during the day, I am prepared, by the aid of the Electric Reflector to operate just as well at night, giving everyone a chance.

Ex Glenalvon

Just Arrived from Liverpool.

Thorne's Celebrated O. H. M. Whiskey

Besides a bountiful supply of other Goods.

The demand for . . .

Seagram's Whiskey

Is still being freely met.



Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood.

"A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before he used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was as well as ever." FRANCIS J. THOMPSON, Peninsula Lake, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, indigestion, etc.

R. P. BITHET & Co., Ltd.

George Marsden

General News Agent

Is now located in the

ADELPHI BLOCK

A Choice Stock of

Tobacco

and Cigars.

All Coast Papers on sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society is in Messers Block, 8 and 10, in post office from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of the Pioneer and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wenden, V.M., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 104 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Crookshank & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

WANTS.

EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, with university honors, desires a resident or visiting position. X. Y. Z., Tribune office, Winnipeg. m17-2t

WANTED—General servant girl. Apply 56 Rock Bay avenue. m16-3t

WANTED—Millinery trimmers at the White House. Mar11-1w

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 5 ft. 1 or 2 in.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. T15-t-d&w

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. 62-11t

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—The North East 70 acres of Section 13, Range 4 East, South Saanich District. The East Saanich road runs through the land. There are on the property a new dwelling house 18 x 12 x 20 ft. 2, and a stable 20 x 14, 14 feet high in the posts. About 8 acres are cleared and 2 or 3 are stubbed. The rest is brush with a good deal of cedar. Distance from Victoria by road, eleven miles. Stopping place on the railway less than one mile from the house with good road to it. District well settled. School house 1/2 mile over a mile. Gravel pit, reasonable distance. Great probability of new creamery being established within half a mile. Terms—Half cash; balance on mortgage up to 5 years, to suit the purchaser. Enquire of Messrs. Crease & Crease, Solicitors, at Temple Building, or to A. N. Richards, owner of the property, St. Charles Street, Victoria, B. C. f20-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE NOTICE—That three certain promissory notes, amounting to \$124.00, given by me to George J. Cook, on or about the 14th of January last, were obtained on false representation, and he has since removed some of the security therefor, and I hereby repudiate all liability in respect of the said notes. Harry Solloway. m17-2t

NOT RESPONSIBLE—After this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name, signed with my signature. Charles P. Taylor. m16-3t

MONEY TO LOAN by the Dominion Building & Loan Association, for 5 to 12 years, repayable by any monthly payments; also straight loans made for clients. A. W. More & Co., Mortgage Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

PIANOFORTE TUNING, regulating and repairing.—Old pianos made equal to new. All kinds of musical instruments properly regulated and repaired. The undersigned having had many years of practical experience in this business, purchased all the Goodwin piano materials for making pianos can be found at his workshop, No. 88 1/2 Government street, up stairs. All orders put on my plate will be carefully attended to, or at Lombard's or Fletcher's music stores. James Sheridan. f20

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Flanges and Threaded. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooling Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping special at lowest rates. Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—m17-1t

JEWELLERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, \$5

In steinwind nickel cases guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68 1/2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

TO LET.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS

PORTER'S CABINS,

On Telegraph and Store Streets.

20 rooms in two separate buildings, sewerage and drained, with stoves, beds, and tables.

\$20 per month (net rent) will be accepted from approved tenant. Good opportunity for steady and responsible caretaker.

Apply to E. M. JOHNSON, mar13-3t

37 Government Street, Agent for Arthur Porter.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Victoria Loan Office,

133 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance, Pandora street.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

P. O. Box 666. f212-1y

By Book Post.

"The Stolen Bacillus," by H. G. Wells, whose visit of an angel to earth I spoke of some weeks ago, is an interesting collection of short stories, all of them with the saving grace of humor. Several of them are old friends, notably the "Deal in Ostriches." One or two verge on the horrible, such as "The Flowering of the Strange Orchid" and "Lord of the Dynamos." But all are clever and readable. The one which gives the title is a gruesomely comic tale of an anarchist who, by means of a forced letter, gains access to the laboratory of a famous bacteriologist, and from there steals, as he supposes, a vial of cholera germs. His pleasant little idea is to turn the microbes loose in London's water supply. When the bacteriologist discovers the theft he takes a cab in pursuit of the anarchist, also in a cab. Just as he overtakes the thief the latter accidentally smashes the vial, and in anticipated martyrdom as he sees his plot fail, drinks the remainder himself and shouts "Vive l'Anarchie!" Then the bacteriologist understands, but as he tells his wife subsequently, the vial did not contain Asiatic cholera; it contained a new species of bacterium, that infested the water patches on monkeys—of course, I cannot say what will happen, but you know it turned that kitten and those puppies bright blue.

A new edition of "Robinson's Higher Arithmetic," has been issued. It is in attractive form—indeed that is one great advance nowadays that school books are no longer horrors in binding—and has been thoroughly modernized. This book is the climax of the Robinson series of arithmetics from the "primary" up, and one must perforce have a great respect for the young person who has a speaking acquaintance with them all. The aim of the revisers has been to combine scientific accuracy with practical utility. Correct and adequate information pertaining to mercantile transactions and government standard units of weights and measures has been secured. The original plan has been adhered to throughout. The consistency of the arrangement is a great boon. Students and young business men will be grateful for such a comprehensive hand book.

In her latest novel Ella Macmahon disabuses our minds of the idea that the man of this age is not attractive. "A Modern Man" is a most encouraging personality, so fascinating that one is glad to get a rebuff. Why he is so called is a mystery. If Merton Ryng is a type, then one longs for a cathode ray to ascertain whether every modern young man who makes love to ingenious damsels is not thinking of several other girls who believe themselves engaged to him.

I have received a children's book, entitled "Charles and his Lamb," by Marshall Saunders. A small maid of my acquaintance informs me that it is a very nice book and that she would like it when I am done with it. I am afraid she was carried away by the beautiful pictures, or perhaps I have forgotten what children like. Certainly no one could find any ground for complaint against the pretty book. It is very dainty and sweet and good. But I fear that Charles in real life would be called a prig and suffer accordingly.

A combination of Mrs. Kingsley's remarkable "Titus," which is named "Stephen: A Soldier of the Cross," is shortly to appear. It presents in the form of an historical novel the life of the early Church to the beginning of the ministry of Paul. The author's style is striking and dramatic, the chapters follow each other like scenes in a tragedy. Ananias, Calpurnia, Saul of Tarsus, Stephen, Peter and a host of minor characters, are made to enact against those deeds that have been the wonder and the inspiration of Christendom. A pleasing feature of Mrs. Kingsley's stories is the absence of the ostentatious display of learning that burdens so many works of this class. She tells her story simply but with vivid strength.

A publication for literary workers which I find of much assistance is "The Editor," a useful feature of its plan is that it outlines each month the policy of one magazine or other periodical as regards its relation to writers. To know one's market definitely is of the greatest value. The March issue has articles, "How to start as a correspondent" and "Hints to Authors," which are of unusual interest. "The Editor" also publishes particulars of prize-story competitions.

"Judge" of March 14th is an exceptionally funny number. The editorial notes are as breezily sarcastic as usual, and the central cartoon of "Dictator Cleveland" must delight Republican hearts.

Anthony Hope's new serial "Phroso: A Romance," begins in the March number of "The Idler." W. Pett Ridge has one of his delightful dialogues in scope, "A Suburban Ad Home," so painfully realistic that one almost fears one is at it. An account is given of Dr. Max Nordau of "Degeneration" fame and an entertaining series is begun, "The Chronicles of Elvira House," of the style which Conan Doyle has made popular. Mr. begins his "Letters to Clorinda," which promise a bright and gossiping comment on current happenings and the season's obligations.

"Romance" for March is full of illustrations with brief comment. A capital photograph of Stephen Crane, the new rage in literary London, is given.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

"The Stolen Bacillus," H. G. Wells, Methuen's, 25 Essex street, Strand, London; Cope, Clark Co., Toronto, agents. "Robinson's New Higher Arithmetic," American Book Co., New York, Clough St. "A Modern Man," Ella Macmahon, Macmillan's, London. "The Idler," W. Pett Ridge, Charles H. Barnes, publisher, Philadelphia, Wm. Briggs, Toronto, agents. "Stephen: A Soldier of the Cross," Wm. Briggs, publisher, Toronto. "The Editor," The Editor Publishing Co., Franklin, Ohio, 51 a year. "The Idler," International News Co., New York, Toronto News Co., Agents, \$4 a year.

Thousands have tested the great building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

WEAK AND EXHAUSTED.

FROM THE RESULTS OF NEURALGIA AND SERVING HEADACHE.

Five Years of Almost Constant Agony Endured by the Sufferer—A Strong Letter From Her Husband Testifying to Her Cure.

"Neuralgia," says an eminent writer, on medical matters, "is the cry of the nerves for better blood." This undoubtedly expresses the whole truth, and the first duty of those who are in any degree afflicted with this exceedingly painful malady, is to create pure and new blood, and thus drive the disease from the system. The following strong letter from Mr. T. W. Johnson, Hemford, N.S., will show how this can be done. Mr. Johnson writes: "My only interest in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the gratitude I owe for the cure of my wife, and my desire that others may obtain similar relief. My wife has been a sufferer for many years, and had been under different treatments without permanent results until 1893, when she was induced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. At that time she had been suffering from neuralgia and nervous headache in their worst form for over five years, the trouble growing gradually worse each year. She had a dreadful pain in the head most of the time,

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, March 17, 1896.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. The government being conspicuous by its absence, and there being only some half dozen members in their seats, Mr. Speaker was anxious to know if the government had instructed any private member with reference to the carrying out of government bills.

Mr. Semlin inquired if the speaker had received any intimation of the government having assigned (newspaper laughter).

Hon. Mr. Eberts hurried into the house at this juncture and the rest of the members of the cabinet filed in one at a time.

Mr. Semlin asked the premier whether there was any new legislation to be brought in.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that practically all the legislation intended to be brought down had been introduced, with the exception of the dairy bill, which is at present under consideration.

In answer to Mr. Cotton, Hon. Mr. Turner said that probably the estimates would be brought down to-morrow.

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, of March 10th, enclosing Bill (No. 58) intituled "An Act relating to gold and other minerals, excepting coal." Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The committee subsequently rose and reported the bill to the house.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT.

The adoption of the report on this bill was moved by Hon. Col. Baker. He moved that the act be struck out clause 5 and inserting the following:—"Section 40 of the 'Public School Act' is hereby repealed, and the following inserted in its place:—"

"Any person, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, who is a resident householder or a resident freehold-

The sheriff's bill, on motion of Hon. Mr. Eberts, was read a second time on a division of 14 to six.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN RY.

The adjourned committee on the Columbia & Western Railway bill was resumed. Mr. Porter in the chair, when the discussion on Mr. Williams' amendment was recommenced. The object of the amendment is to complete the road to Pentteton within two years from the date of obtaining the charter, in default of which any other company might complete the unfinished section.

Mr. Graham also moved: "The company shall upon the passage of this act, and as a condition precedent to its coming into force, deposit with the government of British Columbia the sum of \$75,000, or furnish a good and valid bond in the above sum, satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor in council, as a security for the due construction and operation of said road from Trail to a point at or near Pentteton, within four years from the passage of this act. The said company may at any time within one year from the passage of this act give notice of its intention to surrender its charter, and thereupon the money if any aforesaid shall be returned to the said company, or the said bond delivered up to be cancelled. If said company does not give such notice as aforesaid, and fails to construct and operate said road from Trail to a point at or near Pentteton, within said four years from date of this act, then the said sum so deposited as aforesaid shall form part of the consolidated revenue of the province, or the bond shall be forfeited, and the said payable thereunder shall form part of the said revenue."

A long discussion ensued on the latter amendment as to whether it was in order, and the question was eventually referred to the speaker, who ruled the amendment out of order. Mr. Kelle, who has charge of the bill having waived his objection, however, Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment in order accordingly, and the house returned to committee.

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SVENGALI FAILS TO MESMERIZE TRILBY.

and her eyes were so weak that she could scarcely sew or read. Her nights were almost sleepless and the trouble spread from her head to her body, and she suffered from an intense pain in her back. The trouble was wearing her away and she became so weak and exhausted that she could scarcely stand upon her feet. Sometimes she obtained temporary relief from the different treatments tried, but afterwards the trouble seemed to be more severe than before.

I had read a great deal concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and at last determined to give them a trial. She found relief before the first box was entirely used, and after using about half a dozen boxes she was as well and strong as ever she has been in her life. I believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would not be comforting my life now. It is almost two years since she discontinued using the pills, and in that time she has been free from the disease and in the enjoyment of good health, so that it is reasonable to say that the cure is permanent. I know that many of our neighbors who have seen what Pink Pills have done for my wife, have used them with equally beneficial results. In conclusion let me urge the thousands who may read this to obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I can heartily recommend them and feel that I am doing my duty to the afflicted by doing so.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and when given a fair trial, disease and suffering must vanish. As a spring medicine, they are unsurpassed, purifying the blood, driving out the seeds of disease and fortifying the whole system. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Be wary of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Truly astonishing—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

er in a school district, and who is otherwise qualified by this act to vote at an election of school trustees in the said school district, and the wife of such householder or freeholder, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a school trustee, provided always, that the wife of an acting school trustee shall not be eligible for election."—Carried.

Mr. Walker moved that section 4 of the Act to amend the "Public School Act, 1891," and amending acts, 1895, be repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof and inserted in bill 13 as a new section:—

"In every school district, any person being a householder in the school district, and being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified by this act to vote at an election of school trustees in the said district, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a school trustee in a school district."—Carried.

Mr. Helmecken moved to add the following new section:—"The section intituled for 38 of the 'Public School Act, 1891,' by section of the 'Public School Act Amendment Act, 1895,' is hereby repealed."

Mr. Helmecken, in moving this amendment, referred to the petition presented the other day by some citizens of Victoria, praying for the abolition of the power of school boards to impose a tuition fee in order that there should be free education for every child in the province. It was thought that the imposition of a tuition fee would have the effect of depriving a lot of pupils from taking advantage of the system of education in vogue in this province.

Personally Mr. Helmecken was in favor of free education, but it was desirable to have an expression of opinion by the house on the matter.

Hon. Col. Baker hoped the amendment would not pass, as it was inadvisable to say that the power vested in the municipalities to charge a fee should be interfered with; it would be decidedly inadvisable for the government to take the responsibility of saying that no charge whatever shall be made for higher education. In many cases children are kept after the school age, and there was a feeling that the way to speak surplus education should be charged for, but for the reasons pointed out, it was not right to interfere.

Mr. Semlin, while, as in the past, he favored education being open equally to the poorest man's child as to the rich, yet pointed out that recent legislation had put it in the power of the local authorities to charge a fee. Mr. Semlin had always held that the local authorities should have a great deal of liberty in matters pertaining to education, but he saw no reason why the house should take away any rights already vested in the municipalities. In the present instance it would be as well to leave the matter to the local authorities; they are on the spot and know perfectly what is required. He did not wish to put anything in the way of the poorest man's child receiving all the benefits of education, but as he said, it was not necessary to interfere with the powers of the local authorities.

Dr. Walker spoke in favor of the motion, which was lost.

Mr. Graham said that, as this company was asking for something which was expected to be of great advantage to the promoters, it was only right that they should deposit some guarantee of their good faith.

Hon. Mr. Martin, quoting the case of the Columbia & Kootenay railway, thought the amount might be reduced to some reasonable sum.

Mr. Kelle considered the proposition unjust to the promoters, who had spent a great deal of money in connection with their enterprise. They came before the house asking for no advantage, merely a better charter, and he thought it was unfair to require a section of the country. Mr. Kelle contrasted the request of this company with that of the British Columbia Southern, the British Pacific and others with their large land grants.

Mr. Ribbet was very sorry he could not support the amendment offered by Mr. Graham. The promoters of the road had offered to build it through a section of country supposed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources. As to the mineral rights of the section, Mr. Ribbet had only the mining reports to go by, but as to the agricultural value, he understood that it merely required a little more enterprise on the part of the holders of land, more to make it one of the richest and most productive sections, as a grain growing country, not only in the province, but perhaps on the continent. Mr. Ribbet thought the hon. gentleman (Mr. Graham) was making a mistake in seeking to impose such a unusual obligation on those asking for the charter. No matter how rich a man is, or how much money he controls, he will not find many who will agree to put up \$75,000 without apparently any advantage to themselves or friends. What Mr. Ribbet thought should be done, is that, as the promoters are not yet quite satisfied as to the practicability of the road, they should require at least one season's money consideration whatever. There is not likely to be any other bill or group of companies seeking the same privileges, and therefore, the time between this session and next will be no disadvantage to those who appear to think that they are entitled to some security guaranteeing the completion of this undertaking. He scarcely thought that the value of this road would be so far reaching as represented. No doubt it will be of great advantage to the country through which the road will go, but whether it is going to benefit the Shuswap & Okanagan Mr. Ribbet did not know; such a question was extremely doubtful, and whether it was going to be of any advantage to the coast cities, as an avenue to the Kootenays, he also had some doubt for the reason that the Canadian Pacific, where business would originate, would not be very likely to give to another company any carrying that they could do themselves. It would nevertheless be some extent be a means of facilitating the business of the coast cities and Midway, and in that way would also be of great advantage to the coast. Mr. Ribbet complimented the hon. member for Westminster, the Chief Commissioner of Lands

and Works, and the hon. member for Kootenay (Mr. Kelle) on their liberality with regard to railways having for their object the development of the province, and expressed the hope that those hon. gentlemen would remember on future occasions of a similar nature the views now expressed by them. Therefore, with the best intentions of furthering, not only the interests of the road itself, but also the interests of the country, Mr. Ribbet would be compelled to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Hunter said all were in favor of railway construction, the only difference of opinion being as to who was to pay the piper. He was in favor of this railway, but believed it was the duty of the house to make sure that the road will be built from Trail Creek to Pentteton. Mr. Hunter was of opinion that the putting up of a guarantee of say \$50,000 would help the company in the money market instead of hampering them.

Mr. Williams did not wish to put any obstacle in the way of the promoters, but thought it right that they should show some bona fides of their intention to carry out the work.

Mr. Booth thought that if this is such a good charter, it was curious that there were not more people after it. The C. P. R. could not be accused of neglecting any opportunity offering them advantage, but they had given up as a hopeless task the attempt to get a road through that place. Mr. Booth referred to the fact that the company had asked for no privileges; when they did it would be time to put in restrictions.

Hon. Mr. Pooley spoke in the same strain and pointed out the difficulties that were to be encountered in building a road from Kettle River to Pentteton. Mr. Pooley also thought it unjust to place any restrictions on the company under the present circumstances.

Mr. Semlin referred to the unanimity of the house in wanting railways to open up the country. All wanted this railway and the only question was as to the proposition that the promoters should put up a sum of \$75,000 either in money or security as

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How Annoying

To draw blood in the act of shaving, causing delay often when a delay is especially annoying. All annoyance may be removed by the use of one of BOWEN'S STYPTIC PREPARED.

BOWEN'S, the Dispensary Prescriptions.
100 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Books: Macmillan's and other English publishers' special price list at Johnston's, Kirk block.

—The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

—Dr. Mary McNeill will give an interesting talk on "Hereditary Hygiene" at Thursday's meeting of the W. C. T. U.

—A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening to dispose of unfinished business, including the election of a tax collector.

—The weekly band concert will be given on Friday evening instead of Saturday, so as not to interfere with the engagement in the theatre on Saturday evening.

—Capital lodge No. 1067, L. O. L., gave a very pleasant social dance in honor of St. Patrick's day at Winn's hall last evening. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

—There was no meeting of the Jubilee Hospital directors last evening as the committee to whom the tenders for the new operating theatre were referred was not ready to report.

—The latest number of the Canadian military Gazette to hand contains a full account of the Dominion Artillery Association annual meeting, including a note on Lieut. Col. Prior.

—Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the latest novelties in millinery, personally selected by Miss E. J. Duffie. Opening day to-morrow, Thursday, March 19th. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

—The choir of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral and Metropolitan Methodist church will take part at the concert given at Institute hall next Tuesday evening by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital.

—The battalion drill of the Fifth Regiment C. A. at the drill hall last night was fairly well attended, and the movements well executed. There was a good attendance of spectators, among whom quite a number of ladies were to be seen.

—Ald. Macmillan, Humphrey and Cameron, the special committee appointed by the city council to examine into the complaints made by William Payne and others regarding the treatment received by workmen at Beaver Lake, will hold their first meeting in the city hall to-morrow evening.

—The Sons of Erin celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint by a smoking concert, to which were invited the members of St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society. The hosts provided hospitality for the guests, a programme of song and story making the evening a pleasant one.

—In response to a requisition, signed by many of the electors, Messrs. Pooley and Higgins, members for Esquimalt district, will hold a meeting at the school house, Metehosia, on Friday evening at seven o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the British Pacific railway proposition, recently submitted to the government.

—At the concert at Institute Hall on the 24th instant Madame Laird will be assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Clement Rowlands, Miss Helen Lewis (late of Montreal), Miss Minnie Munroe, Mr. E. A. Wolf, Mr. Herbert Kent, Mr. R. Spier, "The Citharas," and the choir of the Metropolitan church and St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral.

—The apron social given by the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church last evening, proved very enjoyable. The programme consisted of a pianoforte duet, Mrs. W. Higgins and Miss McTavish; song, Miss Schwenger; song, Mr. Kingham; recitation, Miss Lawson; violin solo, C. Lombard, Jr.; song, Miss Hutchison; song, Mr. E. E. Wootton; song, Miss Hartnagle.

—The attention of Mr. Northcott, building inspector, is called to a number of dilapidated buildings on Wharf street, adjacent to the Occidental Hotel and owned by Mr. Oliver of San Francisco. They have been abandoned for some time, and from their appearance are a menace to public safety. As the city authorities have torn down much superior buildings in the past, there appears to be no good reason why those in question should not be subjected to similar treatment. They must be an eyesore to Mr. Jensen, who went to considerable trouble and expense in laying

a concrete sidewalk around the Occidental block and in other ways improving and beautifying his property.

—H. M. S. Sattelle returned to Esquimalt to-day from Comox.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

—Grand millinery opening at the Lansdowne House to-morrow, Thursday, March 19th, and following days.

—Harold Kemp, an electrician, and Miss Margaret Trayner, were married at the bishop's palace yesterday by Rev. Father Nicolay.

—As the dust has been flying on the principal business streets for the past few days, the merchants would be pleased to see the sprinkler at work.

—Owing to the Arion club concert to-night the concert in aid of the Y. M. C. A. football club has been postponed until Saturday the 28th of March, when a good programme will be rendered.

—Rock cod have been very plentiful in the Straits lately, particularly off Macaulay Point, where some good catches have been made. Indians are selling them at 5 cents each.

—Dr. R. F. Verrinder will arrive on the Walla Walla on the 28th instant and will again engage in practice with his brother, A. E. Verrinder, and will be pleased to attend all requiring his services.

—To-morrow, Thursday, March 19th, and following days, Miss E. J. Duffie will be pleased to show the ladies of the city up-to-date styles in millinery, hats and bonnets. Show room upstairs, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

—It is possible that the U. S. S. Monterey may remain here until Monday, giving Victorians an opportunity of visiting her on Sunday. To-morrow she will take on 140 tons of coal brought down from Comox by the tug Vancouver.

—The weather man appears to be a trifle confused in his dates; but no matter what the weather may be, don't mistake the date of Partridge's millinery opening, to-morrow, Thursday, 19th March, and following days, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

—To-morrow Mr. S. Perry Mills, counsel for Arthur Creech, will make an application that his client be allowed to plead Croach is charged with being implicated in the murder of Mary Ellen Jones, and Dr. Garrow, who is similarly charged, was admitted to bail a couple of weeks ago. It is likely the application will be made to the chief justice tomorrow.

—The case against David Page for oyster fishing on the Indian reserve near Duncan's came up before K. Macgregor and H. O. Wellburn, J. P. at Duncan's yesterday and was dismissed with costs, as it was clearly shown that Page secured the oysters on the twenty acres leased by him from the Dominion government. Captain Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, who was present at the trial, returned by the noon train to-day.

—Mr. J. S. Antonette, of San Francisco, who was one of the contractors on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railroad, arrived from the south last evening on his way to Horseshoe creek, Cariboo. Mr. Antonette is under contract to complete the large water ditch and place the hydraulic elevator plant in position for the Horseshoe Gold Mining Company, which he has agreed to have in running order by the 1st of July next. He is a man of large experience in contracting, and will no doubt fulfill the conditions of the contract. It is well known that when this company's property, on Horseshoe creek, is in shape to wash, it will be one of the largest gold producers among the hydraulic placer mines of the coast.

—The latest and most novel form of amusement invented by a resourceful Victorian is to go fishing with a "bike." A popular young man, riding in the park yesterday down an incline, was unable to check the momentum of his wheel without danger of wrecking the machine against an obstruction. He chose rather to run into the lake, where he disappeared, but a moment later was seen striking for the shore without the "bike," which was afterwards recovered. The occurrence of this laughable incident was denied, but some friends traced a small wet trail from the lake to the young man's home, where they found the wet garments on a clothes line and the dog watching over them.

—Murray and Mack's farce comedy, "Pinnegon's Ball," comes to the Victoria theatre next Saturday night. The skit is one of the funniest of its hilarious kind, replete with good specialties, catchy medleys, up-to-date parodies, side-splitting dialogue and situations, and brightened by half a score of pretty young women who add dash and chic to the performance. The company is headed by Murray and Mack, the well known eccentric Irish comedians, who have long been favorites in the rambling world. They are supported by a clever company, numbering fully twenty people, including George H. Emerick, the author of the farce; Bert Leslie, Clayton E. White, Charles Lamb, Vincent Minelli, Gracie Cummings, the Loring Sisters, Edith Newton, Lonnie Deane, Winifred Stewart and Clara Burgess.

NOTICE TO BICYCLISTS.

Having discovered that a certain firm in Victoria were offering the well known "Crescent" wheel for sale, Messrs. Waitt & Co., who are the sole authorized agents for that make here, enquired into the matter, and the subsequent telegram is the result. Persons having this widely known machine will govern themselves accordingly.

—Chicago, Ill., March 18. "M. W. Waitt & Co., Victoria. "Have wired Hyalop to withdraw quotations and Crescents must not be offered for sale. Have cancelled agency until matter is adjusted. You will be protected."

—"WESTERN WHEEL WORKS." —Our stock of fine cretons, satens, lace curtains, etc., has never been so complete as it is today. A full line of spring goods at Weller Bros.

Our Specialty

In manufacturing and repairing. We pay particular attention to this feature of our business, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Pennock & Lowe,
Jewellers, 64 Yates Street.

WEST COAST CATCH

Small Catches Made by the Majority of the West Coast Schooners.

A Large Claim for Salvage Made Against the Steamer City of Puebla.

News of the West Coast sealing fleet was brought down by Captain Victor Jacobsen, of the schooner Minnie, who returned on the steamer Maude from the West Coast last evening. The Minnie hunted as far south as the Columbia river and secured 123 skins. During her cruise the following vessels were spoken: On the 15th instant, the Oscar and Hattie with 44 skins; Penelope with 70, Kate with 23, and Beatrice with 18, and on the 13th instant, the Sapphire with 9, Venture with 17 and Victoria with 45. Among the Maude's passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Russell, who are going east on a visit; Captain Hackett, Rev. Father Van Nevel, Rev. Father Van Gochou, P. Cridle, Chas. Spring, George Logan and Captain Perry. Nothing was heard of the missing schooner May Belle, and sealing men have given up all hopes of her return. The little Indian schooner Fisher Mail, which sank in San Juan Harbor about two weeks ago, has been raised and beached for necessary repairs.

Captain J. B. Libby, manager of the Puget Sound Towboat Company, has been in San Francisco for several days conferring with Goodall, Perkins & Co. as to the claim of his company for towing the steamship City of Puebla when she was disabled in March, 1894. The City of Puebla broke a crank pin and became disabled off Destruction Island on March 10, 1894. Chief Officer Walter Willets and a boat's crew heroically volunteered to make an attempt to reach shore for aid in an open boat. They were picked up off Neah Bay a day later by the tug Wanderer, which after landing them went to the assistance of the Puebla. She brought her crew into Port Townsend, and the company labelled her for \$100,000. Goodall, Perkins & Co. offered \$1600 in payment of the service, but it was refused. The case has hung fire ever since, but now seems in a fair way of being settled amicably.

Capt. George E. De Lano and Capt. Melville Nichols have been licensed as pilots for Puget sound and the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Capt. F. W. Gatter has also been recently licensed, and Capt. E. M. Greenleaf, Capt. J. L. Oliver and Capt. T. J. Powers have applied for licenses and will be examined next Saturday. These men proposed to secure a sturgeon pilot boat and cruise off the cape, offering their services to incoming vessels, both sail and steam, from foreign ports. It is said that since the recent wrecks on the west coast of Vancouver island, and the stranding of the Kilbrannan on Point Wilson, the underwriters are ready to acknowledge the necessity for pilots coming into the Straits. The pilots say they will work in harmony with the tugboat company.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—Information has reached this city through United States Consul W. C. Foster, of Port au Spain, Trinidad, which leaves no room for doubt that the tug Mascot, which sailed from here last November, has been lost, with all on board, consisting of eight men, all residents of Baltimore, and her commander, Capt. A. McCready, of New York. It had been suspected that the Mascot had gone to Cuba as a filibuster, but Consul Foster says proof has been produced which leaves no doubt that she foundered at sea.

The cutters Grant and Corwin, now on Puget sound, and which will join the American Behring sea patrol this season, have received new outer boats from San Francisco. The boats will be used in boarding sealing schooners in Behring sea.

The steamer Topeka will leave Seattle for Alaska to-morrow and will arrive at the outer wharf to-morrow night or Friday morning.

A quantity of naval stores was taken to Esquimalt by the steamer Rainbow this afternoon.

The tug Lorne cleared for Nanaimo to-day.

THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY.

A Former Victorian Enlightens the People of the East.

Mr. C. E. Race, of Kootenay, B. C., a mining expert and engineer, and who for several years was on the staff of the geological department, Washington, D. C., is staying at the Rossin House for a few days, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. In an interview with a Mail and Empire reporter Mr. Race gave some interesting information regarding the Kootenay country. In his opinion it is one of the possibilities yet undreamed of—the Slokan district in particular, would, he believed, when more fully developed, put out more silver than any other known silver mining region in the history of the opening up of the country, and the enormous strides in its development made within an incredibly short space of time.

"In almost every case," he said, "where the mines have been developed in a systematic manner, valuable properties have resulted." In reply to the question, "Of what nationality are the men interested?" he said: "I cannot

understand the attitude of Canadians in this matter. The country has so far been developed by American enterprise and capital, and in no case where judgment has been exercised has there been any other result than enormous profit to those who have undertaken the work. The leading mining men of Montana, Colorado, California, Nevada and the southwestern states, recognizing the advantages of the Kootenay country, have come in there, invested their money, and are now reaping a rich harvest."

Continuing he said that the country was a remarkably healthy mining country, its altitude not being too high or too low. It was fast being intersected by railroads, and this, in the past few months, had considerably cheapened the cost of living, which was little, if any, higher than in the more settled districts of British Columbia. The manual work of the mines is done by experienced men who are paid at the rate of three and a half dollars per day.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LACROSSE.

A WELCOMED ADDITION.

C. Stuart Campbell, who has played with New Westminster for several years, and who went east with the Victoria team, has taken up his residence here, having accepted a position in the Province composing department. Speaking of his departure from New Westminster, the Columbian says: "Mr. C. Stuart Campbell, who has been a resident of this city and on the staff of the Columbian for the past six years, and who is so well and favorably known in lacrosse and social circles, is, his many friends will regret to learn, going to Victoria Monday, where he will reside in future. That Mr. Campbell will be greatly missed, is needless to say, as he has been a general favorite in Westminster."

THE WHEEL.

AGENCY INFRINGED.

A case in the matter of interfering with a sole agency has just occurred and shows how quickly a manufacturer will protect his agent. Messrs. Waitt & Co., who alone handle the Crescent wheel in Victoria, and who have worked up a big trade in them, found another merchant had ordered a consignment from the Toronto agents of the manufacturer. A telegram set out the circumstances and the makers at once not only proceeded to put an end to the infringement of the agency here, but cancelled the Toronto agency until report had been made. The whole thing was arranged inside of twelve hours.

THE TUG.

New York, March 17.—J. E. Maddey, bay filley Lady McKee, by Longfellow, dam Katrina, has been declared out of the great trial stakes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seven new members were elected last evening by the Victoria Wheelmen's club.

The regimental rifle association hold their annual meeting on Thursday evening.

This evening the Junior Wanderers hold a general meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 18.—James Reed, of this city, ex-champion checker player of the world, means to have another try at the best players of Great Britain and has challenged J. Ferrie, of Scotland, who lately defeated Wylie, for the title of champion.

PERSONAL.

D. B. Grant, Vancouver, is a guest at the Oriental.
E. Brammer came over from Vancouver last evening.
Fred M. Wells, of Rossland, is registered at the Dallas.
R. Peel, of McPherson's, is a guest at the Dallas Hotel.

H. C. Macleay returned last evening from the Mainland.

W. A. Allen, San Francisco, is a guest at the Esplanade.

Walter Clive, of the C. P. R. office, Vancouver, is in the city.

Edith Macleay, San Francisco, is registered at the Oriental.

Police Magistrate Macrae returned this morning from the Sound.

Mrs. Wheeler, of the Empress of India, is a guest at the Dallas.

John Boyd and F. E. C. Walker, Vancouver, are at the New England.

John McNab, Inspector of Fisheries, is registered at the New England.

Mayor Shiles and R. Douglas, of New Westminster, are at the Deland.

H. E. Forster and D. Thynne, of Kamloops, are stopping at the Dallas.

M. H. Cowan returned from San Francisco by the Unatilla last evening.

John Coghan and family returned from California last evening by the Unatilla.

Mrs. W. S. Gore was a passenger from San Francisco by the Unatilla last evening.

Jos. McIntosh, wife, and family of Kamloops, registered at the Deland last evening.

A. McKillop, formerly of Victoria, now representing a Winnipeg firm, is at the Deland.

Chas. Livesley, London, and Alfred A. Scott, Bradford, England, are registered at the New England.

Mrs. James Christie returned last evening from a visit to the east. She was met at Vancouver by her son, William Christie, D. Oppenheimer, C. S. Windsor, Geo. S. Dutcher, W. Parrell, D. McCallum, and Thos. Dunn, of Vancouver, are at the Deland.

—All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

ODOROMA

IMPARTS.

Beauty to the Teeth,
Fragrance to the Breath,
And that rosy, healthful color to the gums.

O-D-O-R-O-M-A pronounced by expert chemists

The Perfect Tooth Powder.

A Good Way

For you to find out if we have what you want is to come and see. \$5.50, \$6, \$7 and \$8.50 for business suits. More than a match for anything we've done in the way of downright bargains. You'd almost surely be asked \$7.50, \$8, \$9 and \$10 for these suits outside, and even then there's no certainty that you'd get as good work and material.

CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER,
55 JOHNSON STREET.

The Very Latest

Creations in Fashionable Footwear now to be seen at our establishment.

New models in Black and Tan Shoes for Spring and Summer. Don't fail to see these goods. Just as cheap as old, shop-worn, trashy stock offered as "bargains" by some dealers.

J. Fullerton, 103 Government Street.

Call

On Kinnaid, The Cash Tailor, before you order your Spring Suit. See his large range of New Goods and get his Prices.

46 Johnson Street.

Just In

VERY CHOICE
California Roll Butter.
Pink Sugar for Icing.
Christie Brown's Social Tea Biscuits.

CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY BEST GROCERIES.

HARDRESS CLARKE, COR. YATES & DOUGLAS STS.

The Ladies of Victoria who are Housekeepers want

PURE PRESERVES

And not cheap jams, and should

Try OKELL & MORRIS'.

They are the Purest and Best, and are Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

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\$20,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be Slaughtered.

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We are going to clear out the entire stock at prices that will command a speedy sale.

A few Lines we desire to make special mention of:

Ladies' Silk Undervests, Reduced from - \$2.25 to \$1.25
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Every Line of Goods in our store is Reduced. A large quantity of New Goods that have come in since we commenced the Sale, has all been marked down.

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A well-established Dry Goods Business for Sale.

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PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THAT FOOLISH MEASURE.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Severe Arraignment
of the Dominion Government's
Coercion Policy.

Good Reasons Why Parliament Should Refuse to
Pass the Remedial Bill Now Before
the House.

Sir Richard Cartwright's rising was greeted with cheers. He said: I cannot in the absence of the information which my hon. friend (Mr. Laurier) has asked just now feel quite as certain as to what has passed between my hon. friend for Montreal West (Sir Donald Smith) and Mr. Greenway as I could desire, but, viewing the matter in the light of the information we do possess, that is to say, by the light of the statement made on Monday last and on Tuesday by the hon. secretary of state (Sir Charles Tupper), I think I can say this: That if there were one thing necessary to illustrate in the clearest light the utter absurdity of the position which the government have assumed with regard to this question, it was furnished us by the declaration made by the hon. secretary of state two days ago. We must well be at some loss to understand exactly where the government are placed with regard to the school question, because we find at one time in their various pilgrimages throughout the country they tell the people, of Ontario, at any rate, that their action in this matter has been purely mechanical, that they were the mere transmitters of the message from the judicial committee of the privy council to the parliament of Manitoba. But, on another occasion and in another place, we find these gentlemen posing as martyrs to the constitution, as men who are actuated by the sternest sense of duty in all they do in this matter, and who only under the impulse of high patriotic motives undertook the perilous task to which they have committed themselves. We find on one, and a very important occasion, that the government found it impossible to grant an hour's delay when asked for delay by the government of Manitoba under circumstances which amply warranted the request. But we find, on other occasions, that the government was able to contemplate with equanimity the possibility of practically throwing this bill over altogether for another year, and in all probability, completely, I should like to know what these hon. gentlemen intend by the proposition which they have lately submitted to us. I should like to know what they mean by suggesting to this house that they will hold a conference with the government of Manitoba after they have had a second reading of this bill. What do they wish their followers, and particularly their followers from Ontario to understand? Is it that this second reading is a mere formality intended to impose upon or to terrify the people of Manitoba, but a thing which after all is said and done, means nothing? I should like to ask this house and the followers of the hon. gentleman if, in all their experience, they have ever known a great question as misshapen as this has been from the start to finish, by these hon. gentlemen.

In this present instance what is their plain duty in the premises supposing that at long last, they are going to adopt the policy advocated by my hon. friend (Mr. Laurier) and to do now what they have should have done before they passed the remedial order? I should like to know what the government of Manitoba and those who are in a servile settlement? But what is their plain duty in the premises? Their plain duty is this: If they desire to conciliate Manitoba, if they desire to confer with the government of Manitoba, they should at once have adjourned this debate until such time as they have had their conference, and until such time as they were able to come down to us with something like a reasonable proposition for the settlement of this question with the good will of the people of Manitoba. Now if they refuse to take this course, what must the house conclude? We can only judge of these gentlemen's intentions by their past acts.

It appears to me that they must be conspiring against somebody now or that some part of them must be conspiring against some other part of them. Treachery is afoot, whether it is intended against the prime minister, who, I believe, has been honestly endeavoring from the first to redeem his pledges, or whether they are endeavoring to delude their supporters from Ontario, whom they are leading like sheep—only they know it—or whether they are attempting to delude their followers from the province of Quebec, because this bill, as they well know, is an utter mockery and a sham, so far as it is likely to afford any genuine or substantial relief to the Catholic minority in Manitoba. Which of these objects they have in view I cannot say. Possibly they have not made up their minds which it would be safer to mislead and deceive on this occasion. Or is it that these gentlemen, in their cowardice and incapacity, are unable to decide upon any policy at all? Have they arrived at the state described by the great Florentine where they are "hateful to God and to the enemies of God"? or is it peradventure a fear of the displeasure of that very grand sovereign who has just returned from his tour into the west with the scowls of the delinquent brothers in his brow? (Laughter) or peradventure because I wish to give these gentlemen the benefit of every doubt—is it that they have just waked up to a realizing sense of the grave difficulties which attend a settlement of this question?

Knowing something of the hon. gen-

tlemen, I am not disposed to disregard entirely that hypothesis. I think I know their limitations. I admit their skill in the conduct of the gerrymander. I admit very frankly that they are able to carry out a fiscal policy which was in vogue four hundred years ago, when piracy was an honorable profession—(Laughter)—but I have my doubts, whether they understood or ever did understand—not even excepting even the father of confederation, as he calls himself, the hon. secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper—a real important constitutional question (laughter) and that being so, I can well apprehend how the discussion that has taken place on this question has been a revelation to these hon. gentlemen, and they have at last waked up to what they might well have known, that in the work they have undertaken in attempting to settle this matter they have undertaken one of the most difficult problems that it is possible for a federal legislature to address itself to. There is one statement of these hon. gentlemen in which I am bound to say, in very great part, I concur. These gentlemen, one and all, tell us that this is the most important question—at least a most important question—that we are called upon to decide. Why if they had used their greatest industry to find an argument to justify the position taken by my hon. friend beside me (Mr. Laurier) that is the very argument I would have liked them to adduce.

The more important the question, the more time it requires; the more important the question, the more need of investigation; the more important and the more irrevocable the step proposed, the more reason why we should go slowly in dealing with a matter of such gravity. So far, I am sorry to say, that the arguments which the government have used appear to me to be utterly and entirely beside the question. The hon. secretary of state was good enough to devote an hour or more to certain interesting facts in ancient history, with which, as he says, the younger members of the house, he presumed to be acquainted. Another hon. minister occupied even a longer time in assuring us that he had the power to legislate upon the question. Well, sir, I never heard that anybody disputed that, certainly not any of the gentlemen who have spoken on this side disputed our right to legislate upon this subject under certain conditions. The minister of the interior, whom I do not see in his place at present, spent twice as long as both of the other gentlemen put together, but, as his subject was the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Martin) I do not feel disposed at the present moment to notice his remarks more fully. (Laughter.) But these hon. gentlemen have left the real points of the question untouched. What are we asked to decide? What is the object of this bill? The questions which are proposed for the consideration of this house and of Canada, as I understand them, are these two: First, shall we act in this matter without hearing the people and the parliament of Manitoba; and next, has this house, under the existing circumstances at this stage of its own existence, a right to act in this grave matter at all without an appeal to the people from whom alone they can derive the right to act. Perhaps I might add a third, but in view of the statement of a suspension of the bill will take place after the second reading it may perhaps be hardly worth while. The third question would be, in this bill as we have it, fit to pass in any case, as it not so faulty as to be utterly incapable of amendment? Is not the kindest and most humane thing that its fathers can do for it to withdraw it and strangle it without more ado? (Laughter.)

Now, I am not going to deal with the innumerable legal technicalities of this measure. When it gets into committee these, no doubt, will be fully dealt with. But there are certain things which all men of affairs, which all business men in Canada know and can perfectly appreciate, quite irrespective of the legal considerations involved in this measure. This is a subject which in the very nature of the case is in the highest degree contentious, is in the very highest degree a matter of controversy. Every human being who has had anything to do with questions in which the religious element enters, knows perfectly well that you cannot possibly select a subject as to which there will be more hard feeling elicited, to which there will be more occasion of continual dispute and controversy. Then, do we not know, is not every lawyer in the house, indeed is not every business man, able to tell the government that if there is one thing more than another which is certain to breed an endless train of litigation, every one of which, mark stations, even supposing you were acting with the government of Manitoba and not against the government of Manitoba, would be elicited by a proposal to pass a school act regulating the mode in which education should be administered in any province of this Dominion. If that be the case where the parties are parties are agreed, what is it likely to be when the rival authorities are utterly and bitterly opposed? Why, I know—and I have paid for my knowledge somewhat dearly, because, although I have not the honor of being a lawyer, I have had the honor of paying

very heavy law fees in my time—I know this is a case in which a single careless phrase, a single little turn of a sentence in this act, may well produce a dozen years of costly litigation. If ever there was a bill submitted to parliament which needed the most careful drafting, which required the most careful consideration; if ever there was a bill in which it was necessary that every word should be weighed before it is put on the statute book, it is the bill which is submitted for our consideration to-day. Now let us ask ourselves what possible chance this bill has of receiving that mature consideration, what chance this bill has of being weighed, of being considered as such a measure should be considered? Take the bill itself, as it stands, and I can define it as nothing but a parliamentary scarecrow. (Laughter.) This bill is simply an imposture. There is no motive power in this bill whatever. It is throwing an era, it can never perform; it promises what it can never implement. It may be, and very likely will be, a bonanza for the lawyers of Manitoba and elsewhere; but it assuredly will be a very Pandora's box of public ills of all kinds and descriptions if it is placed on the statute book in its present shape. This is a bill, in one word, for the purpose of distributing everything that is not wanted; this is a bill which can satisfy nobody; this is a bill which those very persons at whose instance it is brought in do not pretend to accept as final or complete. The best word they can say for it is that it is an instalment; the best word they can say for it is that it is the entering of the wedge; the best thing they can offer to us is that if we pass the bill and establish the principle, I verily believe we will be opening an era of fighting and wrangling and arguing not only do die in diem, but in saecula saeculorum. (Laughter.)

In my opinion there is but one argument which could, under any conceivable condition, justify us in proceeding at this moment, and that would be, if it were possible by this measure to get rid of this question once and for all. But this bill itself, in express terms, absolutely negatives the idea that by passing it you get rid of the question. The very last clause in so many words declares that this question is to be kept open, and that the government arrogates to itself—whether legally or not, I am not prepared to say—the right to tinker and meddle with this legislation again and again if they are called upon to do so. Now, we know positively that the government and parliament of Manitoba refuse to accept this bill. They have already informed us that this measure is not one to which they refuse to concur. It does appear to me under these circumstances that both the difficulty and the inexpediency of meddling with this question grow more and more manifest with every step; and I may add also the conviction that the government never took the trouble to think this measure out before they laid it on the table. If the government have been utterly unwise in making any other point plain, I think they have made this plain, the almost insuperable difficulty of interfering with any effect. I will venture to say that every man in this house who sits down calmly and deliberately to study this problem will come to the conclusion that the more he studies it the greater the difficulty will appear; that is to say, if the province intended to be coerced is adverse. Now it appears to me, and it has appeared to me all through, that there were but two effective remedies in case of anything being done for the Catholic minority. One of these is the remedy afforded by the constitution, by the ordinary courts of law wherever the province has exercised its legitimate authority in passing an act of this kind. The other is the veto power which is vested in the government of Canada with respect to all acts of provincial legislatures. Now, I want to call the attention of the house to the fact that in the case of the appeal to the courts of law, so far as it has gone chiefly, I do not say altogether, in favor of Manitoba, which has been declared by the supreme tribunal of the empire to have acted intra vires in passing this measure. The other power—as to which I shall have something to say presently—is a power which the government dared not use. They may or they may not be blame-worthy—that is an open question—for having declined to use the veto power. At any rate, and it is well that their supporters should understand this, the country should understand this, that had the opportunity, for reasons best known to themselves, they chose to let that opportunity pass away forever.

Now, I desire to review the circumstances which have led up to the situation in which we find ourselves placed to-day. I propose, in the first place, to review the conduct of the government. I propose, in the second place, to review the acts of this house; and I want to call the attention of every man in this country who desires to see this question settled equitably and fairly to the effect that certain proceedings of the government are likely to have on the province of Manitoba. Now, with respect to the conduct of the government, it appears to me that their best friends must admit that it has been hopelessly contradictory. Under what conditions, and what conditions alone, could their action in passing the remedial order have been justified? Recollect, a remedial order, or an act passed upon a remedial order, is an extreme measure. It is a thing of last resort—a thing which every constitutional lawyer and every statesman will admit should only be used under circumstances of such a nature as to justify the use of force. If there was any possible way of avoiding collision between provincial and federal authorities, that, I believe, every man in this house on either side will admit to be the truth. Now, if I am correct in my definition of a remedial order, it follows that such a measure should never be passed except after the fullest possible investigation in the first place—should never be passed until every effort at conciliation and negotiation had been exhausted—and, in the last place, only after proof adduced of grievous wrong. What were the conditions under which the remedial order was passed by the present government? In the first place, they would have absolutely no investigation. They refused to proceed with any investigation when asked by the government of Manitoba to do so. The Manitoba government were hardly less than a snarl in the way of the common courtesy which might have been expected to ex-

ist as between a provincial and a federal government was refused to that government. I can only say, with respect to the mode in which the remedial order was passed, that it displayed on the part of the government of Canada a desperate and indecent haste, and the terms of peremptory command in which it was conceived were of the most unfortunate possible character. Then what followed? Why, what followed might have been expected. What did this government do? Mind, when Manitoba appealed for delay, when its counsel pleaded that they should wait at any rate until the provincial legislature had closed its session and the government of Manitoba could appear before them, the government of Canada refused to grant them the common courtesy of three weeks' delay and issued their remedial order. But the government of Canada, which could not grant three weeks' delay to investigate the case, found it convenient to wait a whole year before introducing an act in pursuance of the remedial order. (Here, hear.) We have been told—I do not know whether by the secretary of state (Sir Charles Tupper) or by some of his colleagues—that the government of Canada issued the remedial order under the sternest sense of duty to their country. (Ironical hear, hear.) But under a still sterner sense of duty to themselves, three months afterwards they found it necessary practically to abandon it and to make for any concessions which the government of Manitoba would make if only they would enable them to recede from their remedial order. Here is the dilemma of the government which I have never yet seen answered.

If the Manitoba government did such grievous wrong as to justify the condition of the remedial order, if its acts were so plain and glaring as these gentlemen contend, so that the idea of a delay of even three weeks was improper to their just and conscientious minds, why did they not impose their veto five years ago? If, on the other hand, the matter was, as I think all fair-minded men will admit a matter of difficulty and complexity, in which the respective rights of the majority and of the minority were hard to determine—if it was a case on which tribunals of the very highest rank differed in toto, as we know they differed—why that outrageous haste in passing the remedial order? Now, those who know the real motives of the government can, I think, supply an answer to that question. The veto was not used in 1890, and why? Because, if the government had used the veto the general election was at hand, and they had trouble enough, as the secretary of state knows, in maintaining themselves in the general election of 1891 without importing a quarrel with Manitoba into it. Why was the remedial bill passed in March, 1895? I am sorry that I have to say that the evidence there is equally clear and conclusive. The remedial bill was passed a year ago in the hottest haste, because they then expected that they

Continued on page 7.

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Shirts and wraps that are made up with the new

Rigby Proofed Fibre Chamois
It is completely waterproof, so that an all day's rain won't go through it. It is just the same ideal interlining, stiff, uncrushable and indestructible, with the added quality of being absolutely impervious to moisture. Same price, and looks the same as the waterproof. It can only be distinguished by the different label on each yard.

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Str. JOAN,
L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

	Tuesday, 7 a.m.	Wednesday, 7 a.m.	Thursday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Victoria
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, corner street.

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in the Northwest is the "North-Western Limited" via "North-Western Line" leaving Minneapolis every night 7:30 St. Paul 8:10 arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a.m. Chicago 9:30 a.m. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and Standard Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches, is vestibuled from end to end, lighted with brilliant Pintsch gas and steam-heated. Breakfast in Dining Car into Chicago. Your Home Agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Is the only direct line to the

Cariboo

Kootenay

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Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Three Forks, Sandon, Nelson, Robson, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Rossland, Trail Creek, Kaslo

AND ALL KOOTENAY POINTS.

For Rates, Maps, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,
Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2:30 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements will be offered to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

ATLANTIC Steamship Agency

THROUGH TICKETS
TO AND FROM
ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.
At Lowest Rates.

Saloon fares from \$40 to \$80, according to location of berth. Second cabin \$30 to \$40. Steerage, \$24.50.

SPECIAL RATE.
Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the benefit of a great reduction by purchasing their tickets here. For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
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Cor. Fort and Government streets.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.
To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'day
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8:00	3:30
Ar. Nanaimo	11:40	6:30
Ar. Wellington	12:01	6:55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'day
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	4:20	3:30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:40	3:45
Ar. Victoria	12:20	7:00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Supt.
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Shocan Falls.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Maricao.

7 A.M. Lv. Spokane... Ar. 5:30 P.M.
Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:50 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y
Dispatch a Steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
WALLA WALLA - MARCH 18
R. P. BISHOP & CO., Agents.

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FOR
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S. S. MOUNT LEBANON, 2600 tons dead weight, due April 8th.
CHITAGONG, 2900 tons dead weight, due May 8th.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA S.S. CO'Y
S. S. THASIT—Sailing monthly for Central American ports.

For freight and particulars apply to
F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
IMPORTERS OF
Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise.
Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TO ALL POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Sunday.
Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays.
For tickets and information call on
J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,
75 Government Street.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Pocom st., San Francisco.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Alameda, Thursday, April 2, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mail.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S. S. AUSTRALIA (2,000 tons) Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, at 10 a.m.
For passage apply to 114, Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., General Agents.
R. P. BISHOP & CO., Agents, Victoria.

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THROUGH TICKETS
To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific S.S. Co.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address
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Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

Puget Sound Points.

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 28 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.
Ar.	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.
8:30 a.m. Lv. Seattle	11:00 a.m. Ar. Victoria	11:45 a.m. Lv. Seattle	12:15 p.m. Ar. Victoria
1:45 p.m. Lv. Seattle	2:15 p.m. Ar. Victoria	2:45 p.m. Lv. Seattle	3:15 p.m. Ar. Victoria
4:45 p.m. Lv. Seattle	5:15 p.m. Ar. Victoria	5:45 p.m. Lv. Seattle	6:15 p.m. Ar. Victoria

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
*Daily except Monday.
**Daily except Sunday.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A GREAT SPEECH.

Mr. McCarthy Generally Congratulated for His Able Exposure of Manitoba's Coercion.

The Dominion's Shameful Conduct Shown up and the Tappers Castigated.

Ottawa, March 18.—Mr. McCarthy is receiving congratulations on all hands to-day for his able deliverance in the house last night. His speech was one of the best on the subject. There have been four great speeches, those of Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Martin.

The presentation of Manitoba's case by Mr. McCarthy last night was complete, and showed that the Dominion had shamefully treated the province throughout. It was treated as a hostile province and not as a friendly power, far less as a sister province. Mr. McCarthy's castigation of both the Tappers and the Dominion was complete. Mr. Mills proceeds to-day and the division will not be reached until early to-morrow morning.

The government has not yet fully decided upon asking Mr. Laurier to join their conference with Premier Greenway after the second reading. If such conference is arranged Mr. Laurier will probably consent to be represented, but will not join it himself. Unless Mr. Laurier does this Sir Donald Smith will take no part in it, because he could not ask Premier Greenway to have any dealings with the present government after their shameful conduct towards him.

Hon. David Mills resumed the debate on the remedial bill in the house to-day.

THE SMOKE IS SUBSIDING.

Spaniards Beginning to Recognize the Jingoism Creating the War Scare.

New York, March 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: All the Spanish newspapers are unanimously recognizing the reaction against jingoism which has taken place in the United States senate. It is felt now that all danger of hostilities is over, unless something unforeseen should happen. The recent war scare has given a striking impetus to the war and marine departments. It is generally recognized that the recent disturbances were, to a large extent, fanned by the discontented Republican party. The feeling in Barcelona was stronger simply because the Catalans are republicans, and therefore opposed to the present government.

ABOUT BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A Judgment Interesting to Holders of Paid-Up Shares.

Chicago, March 18.—An opinion handed down by Judge Grosscup is of vital interest to owners of paid-up stock in building associations. Two years ago the affairs of the American Building and Loan Association were placed in the hands of a receiver. A number of owners of paid-up stock recently filed an intervening petition asking to be discharged from their stock in full, and released from further liability on the ground that they did not stand in the same relation of the other stockholders, who made stated payments on their stock, but were preferred creditors. Judge Grosscup refused the petition, holding that all the stockholders were on the same plan, and that they participated in dividends of the company alike, and necessarily followed that they must alike bear the losses.

MISS TERRY'S SISTER DEAD.

She Was Next to the Talented Ellen in Ability.

Chicago, March 18.—Ellen Terry is grieved by the announcement of the death of her favorite sister, Mrs. Florence Morris, which is mentioned in the Associated Press cable dispatch from London. She denied herself to callers and kept her room all day. Her role in "King Arthur" was taken by Miss Maud Milton. It was announced that Miss Terry would not appear this evening. Mrs. Morris was the wife of William Morris, a wealthy London solicitor. She was the youngest of the four sisters, Kate, Ellen, Mariana and Florence, all of whom are well known. The older theatre-going public of England. Next to the interpreter of Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Morris was regarded as the most talented of the four. She appeared for three or four years in ingenious roles in light comedy and was a general favorite. She had already been induced her to relinquish her art. The father of these talented women, Benjamin Terry, is still living. He was formerly a popular actor. It was rumored last evening Miss Terry would return to England without completing her contemplated tour. The manager of the company denied there was any ground whatever for this report.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. Gilmore & McCandless.

THE NEWEST WOMAN

Rev. Anna Shaw Received a Royal Welcome in San Francisco Last Night.

She Talks About the Manners and Customs of the Latest Female.

San Francisco, March 17.—Rev. Anna Shaw received a royal welcome last evening at Native Sons hall, when she told in her earnest, hearty manner of the "new woman." She was introduced by Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, who felt that the former was almost unnecessary. After telling how glad she was to be back in California, how happy she was to be able in three weeks to jump from midwinter to midsummer, and how much she and Miss Anthony were enjoying their return, she said she hoped to be able to stay until the men of California made the women free. Continuing she said:

"Everybody knows all about the new woman. She has been held up to the public gaze until everybody knows how she will dress, walk, talk, and we hope she will settle down and give us peace, for she is here to stay. One of the greatest concerns of the old man is that the new woman will appropriate his clothes. He need not have the slightest fear. The new woman wants to look just as pretty as possible, and she will not want to go alone. The new woman is only the old woman with a few improvements. And, regarding the word of the old man, she requires some, especially if she happened to be a mother-in-law. There is no doubt that the new woman will be an ideal mother-in-law. But there must be a new son-in-law, and she is looking for him."

After expressing a few good-natured probabilities as to what the new woman would do, whether he would part his hair by side with her because the old man has defined what a woman should be, the new woman will be generous to the new man, she will give him a fair show for his life. Above all things he must have a good physique. There never was a country or place which produced as many big men as California. In the eastern colleges the average height of the student is one and one-half inches below the average of the new woman. That cannot be said of this state. We have all observed how many tall men and handsome men there are here. We must believe in eastern states, because men made them, and we are always ready to believe them when they are on our side.

"She closed with a glowing tribute to the new man, whom she knew would be a noble creature. He would develop to be the equal of the new woman and together they would enter the twenty-first century not in spirit of competition, but of co-operation."

"They will be congenial friends," said Miss Shaw, "and a man will not feel that he has to talk 'tough' wooty' to reach the intellectual plane of the new woman. Miss Shaw saw in the future a realization of Olive Schreiner's dream—when there would be a perfect equality."

FAVOR ARBITRATION

A Call Issued for a Convention to Meet at Washington on April 22 and 23.

The Invitation Signed by Fifty Leading Citizens of the United States.

Washington, March 18.—In view of the fact that a widespread desire has been manifested both in the United States and Great Britain for the establishment between these two countries of a permanent system of arbitration, a call has been issued for a national conference, to be held at Washington City on Wednesday and Thursday, April 22 and 23 next, to express the general conviction that such a system of arbitration should be speedily provided for by the proper authorities and with the most comprehensive application practicable. Invitations will be sent to representatives irrespective of party or creed, in every state and territory in the union, the combined membership of the two houses of congress being taken as a general basis of numbers and appointment. The call reads: "Assuming you to share our belief as to the importance of the end proposed we deem it unnecessary in this communication to enter into an extended statement on the subject. By repeated acts, as well as by repeated declarations, our government has appeared before the world in advocacy of international arbitration as a measure conformable to our own interests and to the genius of our institutions, as well as to the cause of general justice and civilization. To this effect, patriotism, philanthropy, statesmanship and religion have spoken as with one voice. In confining the present movement to the promotion of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, we are not unconcerned for a further application of the principle involved, but taking into consideration the importance and value of practical results, it seemed wise to concentrate our immediate efforts upon the attainment of a permanent system between the two great English speaking peoples."

The signatures attached are those of fifty reputable citizens of Washington, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities. Among the signers are: Of Washington, Melville W. Fuller, Nelson A. Miles, of New York, Seth Low, Dorman B. Eaton, Abram S. Hewitt, of Chicago, Geo. B. Swift, Marshall Field, Potter Palmer, of Boston, Chas. Elliott, Wm. E. Russell, Robt. Treat, Chas. Francis Adams, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Timothy Dwight, of Yale university, Chas. Dudley Warner, of Hartford, Conn.

IT LOOKS MUCH LIKE SPITE.

The A. P. A. Want to Remove the Statue of Father Marquette.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The crusade against the statue of Father Marquette in the statutory hall, was today given prominence by a petition asking for its removal introduced in the house by Representatives Clinton and Jenkins. The most remarkable of these was drafted by a joint committee of the A. P. A. committee of Nebraska. They have examined it, it is stated, several records of so-called discoveries of Father Marquette, and on careful examination of the statements made, believe them to be incredible.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—U.S. Government Report

—Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. Gilmore & McCandless.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

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"We needs must Love the Choicest when we taste it."



Ram Lal's are grown, blended and packed on the estate in India. One pound is sufficient for 200 tea cups. For sale only by

Erskine, Wall & Co.

Leading Grocers, Government Street.

Slaughter Sale!

By this we do not mean a little "clearing out to make room for more goods," etc., but a regular whirlwind of carved prices in

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Having purchased the bankrupt stock of Perry & Turner, we will clear the whole stock out at almost manufacturers' prices. Watch this big stock move; be there to get some.

J. L. Beckwith & Co.,

42 Johnson Street.

Opposite Gilmore & McCandless.

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We have just completed this very necessary part of our business and in going through our Stock we find quite a few lines of Goods that don't sell as readily as we would like. In former years we have sent these Goods to auction, as we never believe in carrying over old stock. This year we have decided to give our customers the benefit, and can assure you that any Goods offered as old stock or to clear, will be sold at about half price. People not wishing the latest can have good, serviceable Suits for very little money. If you want the latest in Clothing, Hats, etc., we have them, and at bottom prices, too.

Gilmore & McCandless

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Large and Attractive Stock. Choice Goods. Popular Prices. See Them.

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